is regard to expeditions in search of Capt. As to politics, they may describe, under stand of France, the backruptcy of some merchant "England," the approaching death of some ander "Rome," the departure of the Pope for ods Vecchie, and his return. Spain is not to be scred at all, as the news from there is apt to be

One of the visitors who througed the antechamwel Count Cavour, when in Paris, was Baron de secold. The Hebrew magnate was received with the courtesy which success always commands in world. After the first greetings, the facetious montess M nister said: "Well, M de Rothschild, ad you not be enchanted to learn that I had ten-The Baron responded, b, my dear Count, you are worth more than that; beide bail your fall with a rise of 4 per cent, at

Lois Montez has been lecturing in London, on rightah and American Character." The London ses says, that "plainly attired in a high bodied sof dark velvet, assuming a tone of mesculine an m rather than of feminine coquetry, wearing a stenance perfectly calm and perfectly intelligent, fully articulating every word she uttered -- so as to almost monotonous in her distinctores-Matame his almost monotonous in her quality and those strong Montez was the very ideal of one of those strong ded ladies to whom society looks up for sensible

Queen Victoris gave a child's ball at Buckingham of her con, Prince Leopold. The chi dren were on a five to fourteen years old and were all is facey

-Father Gavazzi attempted to lecture in Galway, this appearance caused a riot. He was driven sthe Police barrack, chased from the town, and nis jorly saved by the judicious arrangements of the the jee, who prevented the mob from following in a didline of his retreat, and who had cut off, with a se of fifty men with fixed bayonets, the advance of Clacdagh fishermen.

of -If we are to believe the Italian journals, Verdi's opers, Un Bailo di Maschera (on the subject of arya-sassination of Gustavus III), is not only a paraof excellence, but is creating a furore quite unex-ined. "At the third representation," says the in Musical Gazette, "such a number of pieces of stry were flurg on the stage that it was covered & them. It may be said that Verdi's opera is parmed before the pick of European society; for, be vigitant prelates and zea ors carabineers, lords, the ping highnerses, the family of the King of Prus-Maria Curistina and the Prince of Wales, have

-Charles Reade announces a new novel under the of "Love me Little, Love me Long."

ate -The University of Vermont, at Burlington, will be the fressed next Commencement by the following gentle-George W. Cartis of New-York, O ator for the stary Societies; T B. Aldrich of New-York, Poet the Literary Societies; W. H. Barleigh of Albany, at before the Pni-Beta Kappa Society; Rav. Thomas for at before the Phi-Beta Kappa Society; R.v. Thomas of B, of Waltham, Mass., a Discourse before the Socie-for Re igious Inquiry.

-The Rev. E. L. Ward, Rector of Blenworth, Harin Hants, announces, through the columns of The tional Standard, a religious journal of London, at" feeling deeply the extreme improduces of which of Derby has been guilty, in permitting the Prince d wider such a step fraught with peril to the cause of res stestant truth), I have adopted a suggestion which I to me in the last number of The Protestant Magazine. there made this visit of his Rayat Highness t as a subject of prayer in my Cherch for the last se Sandays, in the following manner-before the my, and be ore the collect for the Royal Family, in as the earnestly desired for his Royal Highness the the of Wales, that it may please Almigaty God of he will be exposed during his residence at Rome, headquarters of Popish error, superstinon, an

. A note from Paris, dated April 4, states that Sona his r Sommer has left Montpeller for Roms. He was, a taccounts, in a very bad condition of health.

-M. Meyerbeer's Le Pardon de Ploermel has been d placed at the Opera Comique of Paris, with the aly most success.

-We hear from Paris: "It'is a well-known fac at the Memoirs of M. de Talleyrand, according to ideath, which will be in 1868. But the heire have hady begun negotiations with publishers, who, of ble serse, have had a giance at these papers, allowing there to have a peep over their shoulders. It is known at me, that these curious Memoirs contain a very secret litery of the house of Austris, and throw lights on Weis Louiss which are in the bighest degree interone sing. It is said that the heirs have been offered large sums by publishers, but still larger sums by nile then who are not publishers, but who would be glad is they and confiscate the history of the wools world. at little heirs have resisted the temptation, and will at deprive the spirit of the decessed of the pleasure dipeaking the truth for once, at least, after his death. His known ?

MIETTER FROM THE REV. DR. KREBS.

the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

ha: Your paper of this morning contains a report proceedings in the Presbytery of New York, on seny last, which, in describing some remarks I Me, conveys an injurious impression, very diff-rent be what I intended to say, and did say Tre Presbyqwas holding what is commonly known as a "free trereation on the state of religion," curing which my pastor is called upon to describe the condition of age in and around his congregation. I referred to math Ward were subjected to a severe process of which by the emigration up-townward, my own is some neighboring Churches were "remarkably" but, and well attended. I aided that, as to our enal condition, we were at peace, and the people b living Godly, righteously and soberly. As to emal circumstances, we were occupying what the in an important sense, be regarded as mission Pround; the change of population was drawing bad us classes of religionists not of our way, and of them were peculiarly inaccessible; but the pherhood was quiet and orderly, and our Sabthe undisturbed by poise and riot, and that too, withtanding, if we might judge by what was al-Hif an increase of grogshops, intemperance might to be on the increase; that our Sanday Schools See accommodations attracted a considerable of the poorer classes, who were thus supplied the gospel at very little or no expense to them; that bechanges which had taken place one Methodist had been absorbed by another, and its edific had been absorbed by another, and its edifice to compiled by the very flurishing Mariners, of which Rev Chas. C. Jones is postor, so that it is no increase in the number of courches or of accommodation, and that in the mean while in hitherto prosperous church that Refarmed, in Market siree; was agitating the question that it might be said that there was not church that it might be said that there was not church modalion enough for all the population, reverthere was more that the population, rever there was more that the actual use and of pore of our churches were full, while no and, for note of our courses were full, while no as excluded on account of narrow means, or no le this connection I stated that much had taid about the necessity of providing more accommodation for people of moderate means, it argument for it always specified the difficulty statement getting into two or three very crowled the: but it might be replied that rich men found difficult to get accommodated therein as poorer and, in fact, that there are both up town and tawn, spacions, comfortable, and aven elegant, which, sopplied by fauthful ministers, wherein, at the superior, the people could be accommodated by chose, where they would be welcome i, and

where the rich and the poer could meet together, as they ought to do, in the House of God. I do not think this was a very "deplorable"

By inserting the above correction, you will greatly oblige Princeton, N. J., April 22, 1859. JOHN M. KRESS.

"JERROLD."

Deoglas Jerroid was a celebrated man-his son Blanchard desires us to believe that he was also a good one. He tries to exculpate the writings of the cynic journalist from the charge of nitterness, and to remove from his life and sayings the tinge of misanthropy and unkindness. So earnest is the love with which he shades the picture be draws of his father, so tenderly softened is the light he throws upon it, that the reader's interest becomes detached from the subect of the work to contemplate the author through his style, until, charmed with his smisbility, we believe in what he had such beautiful faith; we embrace each affectionate prejudice for his sake, and close his pleasant book with the conviction that the greatest work of the father was this good and loving son.

Jerrold's mind was cast in the mold that nature use when she wants to make a great man. Inclused in his poor, small, misshepen body, it shook him when he thought. A slight spinal deformity gave his figure a crouch, and a sensitive nature caused his mind to assume the same attitude, for it looked out from his deep-set eye, ever ready for a spring, not in anger, but in the wantonness of strength, impatient for exercise. It was a mind espable of great and good things; but where are they? We pase in review his writings, but try in vain to find one work upon which his great repu tation as a wit will survive; there is not one that we can bind as a classic or regard as a standard model of its kind. His dramas have bequeathed no traditionary character to the stage, have created no new form; his contributions to the journals and magazines have been enfounded in the mass of fugitive literature to which he has occasionally given a color but not a shape. So great a mind, a reputation so justly accorded by his cotemporaries, should have left to literature some estate: a Rasselas, a Vicar of Wahefield, a Gulliver. a Hudibras. Is there not something for which the future can feel grateful? Can we not gather his Essays into a Spectator, or collect his Sayings, like those of La Rochefoucault, into a proverbial philosophy The most popular of his efforts have been "Back-Eyed Surae," "The Rent Day," and the "Caudle Lectures." admirable and amusing of their kind: but a few melodramas and a small serial are not the legacies which Jerrold living should have left to Jerrold dead. These works do not make a feature of the literary age; they do not compose one of those spitaphs left over the body of the time by its great ones.

Douglas Jerrold is a signal instance of the debilitat-

ng and degrading influence of newspaperdom upon classic effort. This influence has revolutionized literature: and the press, which was the partheon of great minds, is now occupied as a market place for small thoughts. The newspaper man becomes a hack thinker and a loose writer; he is stabled in a printingflice, and brought out to do so much thinking and no more. He is a race-horse between the shafts of an empibus. His life is no longer the poet's life; it has no longer the varieties of vicissitude nor the pleasures of want; his mind never feels the poet s yearning to produce, for constant sweating keeps down its mental vigor; it shows mesger and bodily poor, for it is milked every night and morning. He knows that his work is meant to be read in a minute and forgotten in a day, so be writes by the hour and is paid by the week; his brain is never ridden by a craving stomach nor goaded by a reckless passion. This hopeless regularity of mind and body destroys all the epssmodic action of geniue; so that, debilitated in style, confined in the exercise of all the muscles and nerves of thought, his stall fattened soul resigns itself to loss of freedom, scope and enterprise.

Jerrold was emerging from obscurity as a dramatist he had leaped from the lowest theater in London to the highest, when newspaper literature began to assert its great influence upon the progress of reform, and began to rock the cradle of liberty. The press was sensibly becoming a power where previously it had only been an influence. Literary men beheld with hope and pride this engine by means of which they were destined to wield a scepter more powerful than that of the Casars, but they did not see that it would involve a personal sacrifice of greatness, of fame, of immortality: that the aristocracy of minds must be destroyed, and a thorough democracy established that forbade one mind to be greater than another. Tois has been the result.

The extension of education to the masses had called into existence millions of readers of mean perception and poor taste. Mirgled with the educated classes, this accession brought down the standard of literary efforts to the level of the average min' of the new reading public. Jerrold was a philosopher, and a husband with a large family. This earnest creature loved of all things to walk beside the working man, and give him as much of his mind as he could. The newspaper erabled him to indulge the philosopher. As a husband with a large family, the newspaper enabled him to care weekly income, thus supplying all his wants. He eight have been a great man-he was satisfied with being a happy one. Had Goldsmith and Swift lived in these times, the Vicar of Wakefield would have swinsled in a London Times correspondence, and Gulaver's Travels would have been let off in equibs to fiz and sparkle through a year of weeks in Punch.

Jerrold was not an ill-natured man, for ill nature is, for the most part, an animal propensity, and Jerrold had few propensities, except for a pipe, a toddy, and a few friends. If he said a sharp thing, he only wished it to prick but not to wound. I once told him that he was so acid that I thought he had been suckled on a lemon. He laughed heartily at the conceit, and repited that the hit was good, but was not true. I retorted that it was all the better on that account, on which he observed that my last remark was wittier than my first. No man had less jealousy of his rivals, less meanness, than Jerrold. He was bonest, kind, and even genial, when not put upon the showing of his great quality-wit. Thee, truly, he became abstract; be was the in ellectual gymnast; he beheld only the arena of wit, where mind met mind, and where feeling was a locker-on. He had a feline temperament, fond of graceful gambols, forgetting, when he seized his subject, that under the velvet of his epigrammatic wit

there was a claw.

This genius for epigram, unsurpassed in any age or in any language, gave singular brilliancy to his dramatic dialogue. It is as a dramatist that he will be remembered and of these works his best is the comedy, "Time Works Wonders." He seems to have prepared this play with more care, and is its writing has kept his rampant wit within bounds. The characters speak out of their natures, and do not serve as vehicles for abstract wit; the plot does not wait for the dialogue to have done saying good things which do not corcers the matter, but moves with grace to a pleasing catastrophe. In his other comedier-"Bubbles of the Day," and "The Catepas," he is defective in the sustenance of plot and character. When his personages begin to speak, his wit cannot be restrained; the subject of the scene soon lost sight of, and at it they go, carte and theree, retort and replique, unerring and unwearied, until they sparkle off the stage, leaving the plot of the play unraveled, and their own characters n it underigued. This is one of the drawbacks of wit-that it decerates a character like a gem, but it is old and hard, having no flesh and blood in it. Its xpression creates no interest for the speaker, as amor does; for humor is bearty, and wit is ill-natured. Jerrold, like Congreve and Sheridan, had little or no tumor; had be lived in their age, he would have untertaken his works with the same care as they bestowed on theirs; he would have brought his trained mind to the labor with equal power, and would have equaled, if he had not surpassed them. As it is, he has used a carelessly-constructed frame as a receptable for his wit, into which, from time to time, he emptted

his imagination, having the character of a common-

place book, rather than the symmetry of an artistic

His contributions to Punck were admirable. But he did more than merely write; he gave that journal its gravity and power of censure. He restrained the posrilty of the Maybews, and the recklessness of A'Becket; by tastefully consigning Mark Lemon to the important obscurity of president, he secured his con-cooperation, while his own literary importance drew Hood, Thackeray, and others around the table where Lemon brewed and Jerrold spoke. As I once remarked (alse! it is now fifteen year ago), the ingredients of Punch were thus farnished Jerrold contributed the spirit and acid, A Becket the augar, the Mayhews the water, and Mark Lemon the speen.

Peace to your ashes, Jerrold, for you had a big heart n your little body, and an open hand, which gave more than it ever received. A great mind has gone from among us-a life whose history is a long sacrifice, cheerfully made. You had many faults, but I had rather be such a singer than change places with many a saint. Farewell! Those you have left will nevel look upon your like assin.

BOWLIN AND HOPKINS.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your resume of the cruise of the Harriet Laze to-day, you state, on the authority of "a distingnished naval officer," that "Commissioner Bowtin returns to the United States impressed with the idea that the Government has been grossly deceived by Mr. Hopkins." "Judge Bowlin says that he is far nished with is controvertible proofs that our relations with Paragusy have, from first to last, been grossly "misrepresented by Consul Hopkins," &c. White publishing this reported opinion, by Judge Bowlin together with the volunteer libel of your "distinguished" is form ant that Mr. Hopkins "bears a very bad characterin all South "America," it might be as well to let your readers know that the Olive Branch Commissioner was in Parsgusy just fifteen days; that during all that time have a roder influence extremels unfavorable to the Parsgusy just fifteen days; that during all that time he was under influences extremely unfavorable to the acquirement of a true idea of Mr. Hopkins's character; that he lived in the house of an open, undisguised opoppenent of Mr. Hopkins, and a notoriously prejudiced partisan of President Lopez - indeed the alleged business partner of the dictator. That he was in daily conference with President Lopez, from whom he was not likely to receive a very favorable idea of the except, and judging by his later to Mr. Buchstan, he doubtless believed everything that Loosz told him. doubtless believed everything that Lopez told him and that he carefully avoided coming into communication with Mr. Hopkins or his friends before going to Asuncion, consequently heard only one side of the

The judgment of a man so credulous that, after The judgment of a man so credulous that, after fifteen days, hearing one side only, he condemned a person whom he does not know at all, either personally or through his friends, is not worth much. And it it can hardly be expected that fifteen days spent in Ascuncion, almost in the very palace of the President, would enable Mr. Bowlin to acquire as much real knowledge of Paraguay, and our relations therewith, as Mr. Hopkins acquired during a residence there of 9 years, and an intimate acquantance of 14 years. Considering the macres in which he was treated by Lopez and Urquizs, it is not at all to be wondered at that Mr. Bowlin returns with the idea that he is a prodigiously smart person; but before the that he is a prodigiously smart person; but before the adjournment of the Commission that is to sit at Wash-ington, he may discover that a little more than fifteen days acquaintance are necessary to know President Lopez, and judge between him and Mr. Hopkins. The remark of your "distinguished" informant about the character of the ex-Cosenl in South America is probably owing to the fact that, like most Am r car naval efficers on the South American stations, he can not speak the Spanish and Portuguese languages, and was obliged to pick up his optoious about other men' characters from resident soi-disant Americans, who have interested reasons for backbiting those of whom they are jealous. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are too intelligent to condemn a man on such evidence as New-York, April 22, 1859.

TEMPERANCE IN RUSSIA. - We translate from Le Nord the singular total abstinence pledge which has been signed by the peasants on the domain of the Princess

Scoerbstoff: Scierbateff:

"This 28th day of January, 1859, we, the undersigned, elders and peasants of the village Nijsi Landykh, belonging to the Princess Alexandrowna Scherhateff, delegates of the Council of Commune, in conhateff, delegates of the Council of Commune, in convention assembled, on the occasion of the raising of the price of brandy, by the farmer of brandies of Gorckhovetz to 5 roubles per vedro, and to 8 roubles per vedro at resil, and which we consider ruinous to ourselves and our families; we have resolved to avoid its ill corsequences, to cultivate among ourselves and our culdren the principles of morality, and to and our cilidren the principles of morality, and to fulfill, in the most regular manner, our dates toward the Government and our landlords. In consequence of which we have freely entered into this written engagement, by which we bind our-selves not to waste our substance in drunkenness— that is to say, not to drick any more brandy in the stops, nor to buy any to earry to our homes except in certain extraordinary cases; and, in order to insure success in this, we promise to watch each other and to complain of delinquents before the authorities of the C mmune, so that they may be punished as men injuends. Should any one be compelled to buy brandy, e must refer the case to the authorities. In witness

whereof we subscribe ourselves." These Temperance movements are becoming genera in Russia. The great competition to obtain the brandy monopoly last year, and the high premiums paid for it have considerably raised its price. But the principal cause of the movement appears to be the approaching emarcipation of the peasants. The prospect of parsonal freedom already increases their self-respect and their desire to accumulate property. The movement is not confined to the country. The inbabitants of Balectow, a village of 6,000 inbabitants, in the Province of Saratov, have taken the plodge, with solemn religious services, under the lead of their clergy.

HUDSON CITY CHARTER ELECTION. - The canvasser of Hudson City, New-Jersey, completed their labore on Thursday night. The following were the principal efficers e ected:

cipal efficers e ected:

Mayor — Arrana Collero (Opp.).

Addrawa — James Montagenery, Jr., Geo A. Toffey, Francis G. Wetmore Charles S. Surges, John Baya (Opp.); and John R. Eiger, Anadon Frank, Geo (Banbeck (Dem.).

City Gierk — Charles J. Roe (Dem.).

School Superintendent — Issae Emmens (Opp.).

Street Commissioner — H. C. Redell (Opp.).

Committee of Appeals — John Tire (Dem.); J. Newkirk (Opp.) and P. W. Wantendoke (Opp.).

Collector of Arrana — Henry Emmes (Opp.).

Justice of the Prace — Daniel S. Roed (Opp.).

A GANG OF YOUNG BURGLARS ARRESTED .- One of the Third Ward officers yesterday discovered three suspicious looking young fellows near the Nyack boat, and took them to the Police Headquarters, where they gave their names as John Greenman, Edward H. P. Henderson and Edward Mulen. A loaded pistol, and a quantity of burglar's tools were found in their posses on. The younger fellow, Mullen, confessed that they bought a piece of iron at a junk shop, and got a black smith to fashion it into a jummy, and that Henderson who had just come from Nyack, had selected a num ber of houses there, which they were to break into, and that when arrested, they were about to depart for the scene of operations. The prisoners were all looked up These precious youths are all under 20 years of age.

THE GROWING WHEAT .- A letter from Carlisle Penn., says, April 20, that the wheat in Cumberlan and adjoining counties gives better promise of a good crep the year than for many years previous.

Western papers generally speak eccouragingly of the growing wheat. A friend, secently from Northern Indiana says the prospect is very favorable, but, owing to the frequent failures, farmers did not sow much Winter wheat last Fail. There are still many chances to have the crop destroyed by its many

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION .- The St. Louis Democrat notices the fact that a Convention of the Pacific States is to be called to consider the question of the Pacific Rathoad, and suggests that the best plan to get a Pacific Rathead is for the Pacific States and the State of Missouri, and others on this side interested in this great measure, to get rid of their National Democratic Members of Congress and Senators. These men are a much greater obstruction to the road than the mount ains and the wast plains between the Pacific and the Mississippi River.

LATEST FROM THE GOLD MINES.

From The St. Louis Democrat. Mr. John H. Mirg. who arrived in our city yester day morning, and who comes direct from the gold mines, informs us that he left Denver City on the 22d mines, informs us that he left Denver City on the 2M March, and wade the homeward trip in about twenty days. Mr. M. has passed the Winter at the gold region, among some 1 500 persons; and he states that during that time he never saw nor heard of a single care of tickness or suffering among the miners. As some of Mr. Ming's letters have been published in which he gave unfavorable accounts of the prospects of those at the miner, he now distres us to say, that a longer residence there, and better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the country, have changed his opinions, and he now thinks the changes for doing will are receiled. As yet homeyer there is nothing well are excellent. As yet, however, there is nothing to warrant the cothusiasm which erists in regard to the wealth of the country. Old mmers, however, have the highest confidence in the prospects. Luttle mining has been done so far, and no just or fair estimate could be made of what may yet be accomplished. At Denver and Auraris the towns which occupy

At Denver and Auraris—the towns which occupy a central position in the mining district—there are so me 440 or 560 houses erected, made of hews pine and frame timber. There are some six or eight stores in these towns, which do a fair business.

Mr. M is certain that not more than \$500 have been taken out of the mines during the Winter, but this small amount is owing to the fact that only fifty or one handred men have been engaged in mining; but he has every reason to believe that the the start of the start o hardred men have been engaged in mining; but he has every reason to believe that when the people set to work, and new digging, are opened, they will earn from \$3 to \$5 per day. Information was received by Mr. M at the time of his leaving, that rich discoveries had been made at Bayon Salario, about 60 or 80 miles from the present mises, at the head waters of the Arkansas and Platte, and full reliance was placed

the Arkansas and Platte, and full reliance was placed upon the statement. The new places were reported to be yielding from \$10 to \$20 per day.

The day Mr. Ming left Denver, a new steam-mill had just arrived from Iows, and during the trip he met some three or four hundred emigrants, mostly on foot with band-carts, on their way to the promised land. At the crossing of the Pistte, Mr. M. met a party with a printing office, who expected to issue a paper in a week or two at Denver City. When half way being, a severe snow-storm commenced, which

paper in a week or two at Denver City. When half way home, a severe snow-storm commenced, which was nore severe than a vibing that had been experienced during he entire Winter. Mr. M. fears that from this storm much soffering would be experienced by those who were unprovided with proper means of protection, and they were many.

Reports of hostile feelings on the part of the Indians, Mr. M. says, are without foundation.

As to the best routes, Mr. Ming gives a decided preference to the Arkansas route, as he took a heavy train that way and experienced no difficulty. He returned by way of the Platte, and considers it a very bad road, part of it being santy and the balance muddy. As much anxiety is felt in regard to this question, Mr. M. gives the information to those who may be undecided as to what route to take.

Mr. M. will return to the mines in the course of two

Special Dispatch to The Missouri Democrat.

Kassas CITY, April 19, 1869.

A letter received this morning in this city, from a reliable party, dated El Paso, March 22, contains some late news from the mines. The accounts generally are of an unfavorable character.

This city is crowded with gold seekers, and the country for several miles out is alive with their en-

country for several miles out is alive with their en-companents. Many have already started, and multitudes are arriving every day.

CLINGS TO HIM .- The Ostario Repository, in speaking of the recent trial and conviction of young Van Tayl for negro stealing, mentions the following incident:

"A noticeable circumstance during the trial was the "A noticeable circumstance during the trial was too presence in the Court room of an interesting young lady, who, as appeared from testimony in the course of the examination, was his affianced bride before committing the crime. Impelled by the dictates of a generous and confising heart, she stood by himthrough good report and evil report, and now in his adversity mingles her sympathies and tears with his parents in their common bereavement."

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASE. - The Cleveland Leader, in its report of the Resone trials for the 20th inst.

"After the examination of Mitchell was closed "After the examination of Mitchell was closed, Deputy Sheriff Whitney, of Lorain County, stepped forward into the area of the Court and arrested Anderson Jetnings and Richard P. Mitchell, on a warrant issued in Lorain County against them, upon an inductment four dirithat County, on a charge of kidnapping. A United States Marchal then stepped up and exhibited to those officers a warrant, by virtue of which the two were held in the custody of the United States Marchal, for the purpose of retaining them as witnesses in these trials.

these trials.
The counsel for the Lorsin County officers, L. C. in these train.

"The counsel for the Lorain County officers, L. C. Thayer, exq., stated to the Court that the arrest was made subject to the claim of the Court, but for the purpose of obtaining possession of the two as soon as the Court should have got through with them, and that they then should be delivered into the hands of the Lorain Sheriff. The Court said it would take the matter into consideration. The Lorain Deputy Sheriff made the arrest, and with his assistants took seats beside Jennings and Mitchell. There the matter rested, and the trial proceeded for a time, but Marshal Johnson soon removed Jennings and Mitchell from their seats, and then cleared the bar of all save legal gentlemen, putting the Lorain Deputy Sheriff out with the rest. At the adjournment of Court, the two men were taken in enstedy by the United States Marshal, they having signified their inability to enter bail rewere taken in custody by the United States Marshal they having signified their inability to enter ball relaite to secure their freedom.

BLOODY FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS-FORD'S RAN GERS CUT OFF. - The Centreville Herald, publisher at Centreville, Leon County, Texas, in its issue of the Sthinst, received yesterday, publishes the following account or a desperate conflict with the Indians, on the northern frontier of the State, in which Captain Ford's Company of Rangers was surrounded by eight bundred Indians, and all were killed except five: "I give you below a brief statement of the loss of forty three of our brave rangers in an unfortunate en-

forty three of our brave rangers in an unfortunate engagement with the It dians.

"Capt. Ford, with forty seven of his men, left camp in pursuit of the Indians, who had carried off four hundred horses. He was joined by two hundred friendly Indians, and afserwards by Major Van Dorn, with two hundred and eighty regulars. After the united forces had passed the headwaters of Red R. ver, Major Van Dorn, not deeming it prudent to press the pursuit further without additional supplies for men and horses, turned back. Capt. Ford and men, with the friendly Irdians, continued two days traveling the direction of Kansas. Between midnight and day break of the second night, the friendly Indians left the camp of Capt. Ford. About daylight Capt. Ford found himself surrounded by eight hundred warriers, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and ordered his men to prepare for fight, each being armed with two revolvers and a rifle. They fought bravely and desperately, but we're overpowered by bravely and desperately, but we e overpowered by numbers, and all butchered except Cap'. Ford and four of his men, who cut their way through and es-

caped.
Among the names of those who fell fighting Among the names of those who tell nguing bravely are the two nephews of Gen. Fd. Burleson, Aaron and his brother (whose father was killed in a former engagement with the Indians), and whose untimely fate will be deeply regretted by friends and religious.

s ives in our county

" The above information was brought me direct
from Austin apon the arrival of the express from Capt
Ford, and is reliable. Great excitement prevails in Travis and adjoining

counties, and it is supposed that a large company will start in pursuit of the Indians so soon as preparations can be made.
"Respectfully, THOS. W. BLAKE."

A POSTMASTER ARRESTED FOR ROBBING THE MAIL—Deputy United States Marshal Bount of Hillsboro, arrived in town yesterday morning, having in custedy Acam Orebungh, Postmaster at Dotsonin custedy Acam Orebangh, Postmaster at Doneson ville, Higasland County, upon the charge of two letters robbed the Post-Office under his charge of two letters containing money. It appears that in June last a lener containing \$50 was mailed by the Postmaster at Lawrenceburg, registered, and directed to Doleon-ville. That letter as also the second, containing a certificate of the registry, was reported by the Post-master at Dodsonville as never having reached his office. The attention of the Department was called to the circumstarce. On Friday hast United States Mail Agent. Wm. Garver, mailed upon the cara from Hillsboro, two decoy letters, one of which contained a \$10 Ohio State Bank bill and a \$1 bill on the Bank of the Sac'e of Indiana, both of which were marked. In the record letter was a \$10 gold piece marked. The first was directed to Joseph Clark and the second to Martin Long. On Thesday, Mr. Garver called upon the Postmaster and inquired for these letters when he dealed having received them. He then searched the person of the Postmaster, and in a wallet in his porket was found the \$10 bill, which was counterfell, and the gold coin. Orebaugh was then arreased by Depr'y Marshal Blonet and brought to this city. An examination before Commissioner Newhall, resulted pertificate of the registry, was reported by the Pos Deputy Marshal Blomet and prought to this city. At examination before Commissioner Newhall, resulted in his being held for trial upon the charge of robbing the mail. His bonds were fixed at \$1,200, which he gave and was discharged. [Cincinnati Gazette, 21st. The President has poe poned the sale of the agri-ultural lands in the Cambridge District, Mil neseta.

"The Hearthstone Club" meete this a termoon at 3 o'clock in Room No. 34 Cooper Institute. Ladies are invited to attack.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

This Board met sectorday aftercoop at Police Headquarters; present, Commissioners Nys. Bowen, Stran-than Ward and Sillman. The Chlowing opinion of the Counsel of the Board, Meesrs. Vanderpool, Field, Noyee and Evarts, in relation to the old Police, was presented.

Our opini is being requested by the Board of Police upon the effect which the late decision at the Court of Appeals is M Cone's case may have upon the relation between the Board and those members of the Municipal Police who, between the 23d of April and the 3d of July, 1855, rejected the authority of the Board, we have to answer.

First: That not only must the decision in the particular case be in plicitly obeyed, but it must be received as the rule for other cases like it in all substantial respects.

spects.

Second: That it is obvious the rule of McCuo-

case cose not embrace many cases which we stand to exist, as for instance, the following: stand to exist, as for instance, the following:—Those who received their appointments from the late Mayor and City Judge alone.

These who, since the 23d of April, 1857, have entered into other and force.

These who, since the 23d of April, 1857, have entered into other and inconsistent employments.

These who, from the 23d of April to the 3d of July, 187, did not perform the police duty of their respective Wards without lawful excuse.

Those who, during that period, discharged any general or special order of the Board of Police.

Those who accepted office and acted under the ordinance of the Common Council passed June 2, 1857, for the establishment of a new municipal police.

Those who natually took part in the collision between the Metropolitan and Municipal Police, on the 18th of June, 1857.

th of June, 1857.

Third: That those members of the old police who Third: That those members of the old police who are within the rule of McCune's case, are stid liable to trial and punishmettific miscon not committed during any part of the period between the 23d of April and the 3d of July, 1857, as well as at any time sin e.

Fourth: That henever trials are to be had, care should be taken to have the notices and complaints personally served, and all the preceedings regularly taken and recorded.

personally served, and all the preceedings regularly taken and recorded.

On mo ion, in Curre was restored to his position in the Department, and forthwith charges were preferred against him by the Deputy Superintendent. The charge is insuborcination and refusal and neglect to perform duty as a patrolman of the Metropolitan Poince District and will all disobedience of orders—wilful non-compliance with the general rule of the Board and treating the power and authority of the Board with contempt. The specifications are:

First: A continued refusal to act from the 23d of

First: A continued refusal to set from the 234 of April, 1857, to the 3d of July of that year, under the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Potice District, and to provide for the government thereo', passed April 15, 1857.

Refueling to recognize the power and authority of the Board of Police and voting in the Sta

tion-House of the Fourteenth Precinct with other persors not to recognize the raid act, or the power or authority of sais Board of Police, but to cantinus acting in opposition to the Board of Police and its

officers.

Thard: In neglecting to appear and report for duty on the 18th of June, 1857, at No. 88 White street, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day, in obedience to an order previously given to him.

Fourth: Acting to concert with a body of men in opposition to said Board of Police, and the force under their command, and in armed defiance thereof, from

their command, and in armed defiance thereof, from the 23d of April to the 31 of July, 1857. Fifth: Open contempt and defiance of the Board of

Police, expressed by words and acts, from the 23d of April, 1857, to the 3d of July, 1857. The resolution restoring McCune is as follows: The resolution recovering discusses as an own.

Resolved, in chedience to said writ that the said Jones McCome he restored to the aforesaid office, and permitted to exercise the said, and to take the profits and pay themeof, and that the Treasurer class his warrant in favor of said McCome for the a most of \$50.791, being the amount of the arrears of pay due to said McCome from the 20th day of June, 1857, to the 1th day of becomebre text thereafter, with \$274.77, being the costs awarded by said judgment.

Laber C. McKeon, of the Tourd Ward was dismissed.

John C. McKeon of the Taird Ward was dismissed

John C. McKeon of the Toird Ward was dismissed the department, after which the Board adjourned till next Tuesday afternoon.

After the adjournment of the Board, Mr. Devereaux, counsel for McCune, applied for McCune's back pay, which he figured at \$1.732.55. In accordance with the action of the Board Mr. Bowen drew a check for \$642.69 which he tencered to McCune, who took it, and handed it to his counsel. Mr. Devereaux upon seeing the amount, said it was not sufficient; that it did not include his coats and returned it to Mr. Bowen. id not include his coats and returned it to Mr. Bowen.
Mr. Nyr asked McCone if he refused to receive the

check as a legal tender,
McCcss replied that his counsel would answer

McCuse replied that his counsel would abswer
for him.
Mr. Devereaux replied again, that he did not
think the amount of the che k was the amount of
McCune's pay, and he would prefer to leave the mat
ter open until the next meeting of the Commissioners.
The check was given into the care of Chief Clerk
Embree, and the party separated.
The trial of McCune will be commenced by the
Commissioners on Tuesday morning next, and continned from day to day until completed.

Jealousy and Munder.—A most brutal murder was perpetrated in the bush on the Brock Road, on Saturday afternoon last. The particulars of the dreadful tragedy are brufly as follows: The murderer, John McGafferty, was employed in chopping wood for a clergyman, near Morristown, and his wife was in the habit of accompanying him to his work, and assisting a clergyman, near Morristown, and his wife was in the habit of accompanying him to his work, and assisting him to pile the wood. On Saturday, the man, his wife and somethe latter a boy of about 14 years of age—took dinner together in the bush, and shortly after finishing the meal, McGafforty sent the lad away to procure some ten and sugar. On his return his father was yone and he found his mother lying on acfather was your and he found his mother lying face. The lad spoke to ter, and receiving no answer became alarmed, and ran to a place about a quarter of a mile distant, where a man named Parks was making shingles. On being informed of the woman's condition Parks at once accompanied the boy back to the scene of the morder, where he found the unfortunate woman

Yestercay morning the murderer gave himself up Pestercay horning the distribution of the confessed himself guilty of the murder, and stated that he and his wife, Mary McGaffarty, sat down together on a nile of we of where he had been chopping; that he and his wife, Mary McCalletty, sat down together on a pile of wood where he had been chopping: that he asked her to tell him who it was got out of the bed-from her on Friday right; she told him, but denied that the man had connection with her; deponent her caught her by the throat and threw her down, telling her that she must state the truth; she said if he would let her up she would tell him all about the matter; she

get up and repeated what she had already told him, whereupon he sgam knocked her down and struck her upon the head with a stick of cood wood.

An inquest was subsequently held before Dr. Ho witt, at Mornistown, and after a careful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the case, the Jury returned a verdict of willful murder against John McGefferty. The prisoner has been committed to await his trial at the next Assures. [Guelph Horald,

FIRNDISH OUTRAGE-INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN

BELLEVILLE -A gentleman from Belleville last eventhe beautiful and highly-accomplished days ago the beautiful and highly-accomplished daughter of a citizen of Beileville was returning bother from the house of her brother in-law, when she was met at a returnd part of the road by a brutal rufflan named John Lehman, who gagged her, dragged her from the highway, pinioned her arms, and struck her violently in the month with a pisto, held her do wo by her hair, and atrochously violated her person. When the outrage became known, busined ser person. When the outrage became known, busineds of persons turn-ed out in search of the destard. The excitement was intense until his arres, trial and conviction on Satar-day last, when the public indignation found just expression in the vertical of a jury sectencing him to imprisonment for life. The sectence was received with the planelts of a large crowd of citizens. He was again placed in confinement; but on Monday morning, while in special custory of the Sheriff, he successed in energy the vigilance of that officer and was again morning, while in special cust by a successed in eliming the vigilance of that officer and in effecting his excape. He is able at large. Upward of five hundred persons left their homes and business in pursuit of him. The authorities of Bellevile, a systour in ormant, offer a reward of \$1,000 for his capture.

[35] Louis Bemourat.

BIRTH ON THE RIVER .- The Ladies' Cabin on the steamer lease Newton, lest night, was a scene of rather an unusual occurrence. Among the passengers were two sisters, residing in Troy, one of whom, at a late hour of the uight, gave birth to a fine, placing male child. The mother and child received the best of attentions from the passengers, and this morning both were doing well. Upon the arrival of the boat here this morning, the fact was made known to Capt. lewell who accertained the name of the mother to be Mary Ann Ryan. The mother, her child and sister were put into a carriege and set to Troy. The explain representating mother, whom she left, as " lively as a cricket." [Albany Journal, 22d.

A PRISON BIRD LECTURING ON THE HOLY LAND.

-Some menths and, it will be remembered, all the prisoners in the juil at Dayton, Ohio, made their escape. Among home was an bigenous but dishused fellow, named Juoph McKanney, who as not been retaken. He next torted up in New Madison, Indiana, in which place he gave a course of lectures on his "Travels in the Hely Land," to large and fashionable audiences. He so thoroughly gammosed the in-neert people of New Madison that he was invited by the Professor of the College to repeat his lectures be-fore the students. Unformovely, a "mission of the law" was looking out for the Oriental traveler, and in order to ecospe he rather precipitately. in was fireed to close his lecture

ARREST OF A PRATRICIDE.

A MAN ACCUSED OF CHOKING HIS BROTHER TO DEATH.

About a week ago, Jean and Michael McDowald,

brothers, called upon Taomas Harden of No. 94 Baxter street, and bired a lodging-room of him. Tuisthey occupied very pleasantly together till Toursday evenog, when an alternation aross between them in coarsmen e of Michael coming home much intoxicated. He insisted on taking liquor into his room in direct opposition to the wishes of his brother and Mrs. Har-der. He was disorderly during the evening, and neisted on doing as he pleased. Shortly after 9 o'clock, the brothers went to bed, but Michael could not be quiet, and at intervals during the night altercations were heard between them. Harden, who slept on the same floor, repeatedly went to the door of their room and requested them to be quiet About 2 o'clock n the morning Harden was called by John McDonald, who asked hom for a match. Teis was refused, and subsequently John knocked at Harden's door and told him that his brother was cying. Harden jumped out of bed, and, going to the om occupied by the two brothers, f und Michael lying on the floor, and suspecting foul play, called Officers Radway and Jarvis. The officers extered the house and found Michael sitting on the floor, with his back to the wall and his bead on his breast, unable to peak. He soon afterward expired. The decased having told Mr. Harden that his brother choked him, the officers deemed it their duty to arrest John Mo-Donald, who was accordingly taken to the Station-House with the remains of his brother.

Coroter Gamble subsequently held an inquest on the body at the Police Station. Subjoined will be found the most material portions of the evidence;

body at the Police Station. Subjoined will be found the most material portions of the evidence:

Thomas Harder, residing at No. 24 Baxter street, being sworm, says.—Deceased hired a room from me hat Saturday night at the above placer it is in the rear home, on the accordance of the room from me, he said his brother (the prisoner) in tennes to live with him, the prisoner room, when the deceased hired tree room from me, he said his brother (the prisoner) hat they do gue by together till last night, they hired the room from me for \$1 a week, and my wife was to cook temprisoner what they should furnish for them, about 70 clock last evening I came home from my work, and, on solag into my room. I found the pisoner and my wife there, the pissoner was reating supportant my wife there, the pissoner was reating supportant my wife there, the pissoner was reating supportant my wife was waiting for me, when I would be had been in but had sone out again, and said he would not be allowed to bring in some liquer; prasoner and my wife rouled that he had been in but had sone out again, and said he would not one there if he would not be allowed to bring in some liquer; prasoner and my wife noticed to bring in some liquer; prasoner and my wife noticed to bring in some higher; prasoner and my wife he long at liquer, as he was tree quite druck; after I had been in the room shout had an hour, deceased came in quite in oxinated, he brouget in a few minutes deceased west out, and shortly after and it memerges which my wife cooked, and he soul the prisoner and he minutes afterward they came no stars together; the prisoner said he much them to their room as he feared he would be locked up; in about iffeen minutes afterward they came no stars together; the prisoner to did not when the two my should be locked up; in about iffeen minutes afterward they came out affail he would be reak the things in the room; and he would be locked up; in about iffeen went to their room and put the light on the window; as soon affailed none that, I stepped o

mat, and be had one-ked olim, I afterware ran out for the police, who soon came.

Dectors Weltje and Beach, aworr—We have made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased; we found now stone the lock; they appeared to have been made with first rails; there was a sight contribution over the left tample; on co-ning the skull we found the brish itslip consisted; the longs and kidners were also consected; the stonesm was userly jumply, and contained some small particles of a white substance it was summer hat reidened in patones, and was much congested the other orans were healthy, from the examination of the body as of the harvey of the case, we are of opinion dealthy camed by sufficiality from the examination of the case dy sufficient from the examination of the case dy sufficient from the samination of the case of the orans were weare of opinion dealthy cased by sufficient from the samination of the case of the case of populations were examined, but their testimony was of no particular importance.

their testimony was of no particular importance The case was then submitted to the Jary, who rea dered a verdict as follows :

"That Michael M Donald came to his death by utrang the hands of his brother, John Mc Donald, at No. 11 After the rend tion of the verdict the prisoner was

arraigned before the Coroner/and examined. He is an Irish laborer, 33 years of age. In answer as to what he had to say relative to the charge preferred against bim, he replied:

"I did not mean to kill him."

The prisoner was then, committed to the Tombs to-await his trial, should the Grand Jury fied an indict... mert again t him. Decembed was a native of Iroland, 34 years of age.

LAW INTEGLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS - APRIL 22 - Before Juine THE OLD POLICE CARE.

The People ex rel James McCube sai Take Board of Police.

To be morting Mr. Devereux, Coubered for McCling of sether resultion from the Court of Appeals to a thin see. The cige made an order declaring the judgment of the Court of appeals the Jedsment of the Case, and stored an maximum, resulting the latest the Court of the Court of

In the matter of the appointment of a Guardia' to be the been DECISION.

In the matter of the appointment of a Guardia' to sell, &c. The Court has no jurisdiction to appoint a guar dat for Exfants to sell land in the State of Illinois, nor is it also supposed that the Courts of that state would rigurd any refer which might be made for that purpose, or any title weight might be Berived under it. Motion decied.

Before Judge Davies.

Leadore Mosselman et al. agt. Mayer Caen. Motion to gampel plaintiff's attorney to receive case ducied without cooks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—APRIL 22.—Before
Judge SLOSSON.

The Bowery Bank agt. John Lynch.

This was an section upon a pure mesory note for \$375,
didated in March, 1951, are payable in June following. A parson
a named Hogen was the drawer and the defendant was the findorser with Oliver and Jones Johnston. After the fellors of
the Bowery Bank, the Receiver soid the note, and the present
holders of it claimed \$1.354 (6, being principal and interest.)
Defendant at up teat he never received notice of the son-pay
ment of the note, that the holders did not use due difference to
notify aim; and that the Batk was guilty of negligang. Vardict for defendant. J. W. Gilbert for pisintiffs; John McKeon
for defendant.

C COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TREE -April 22.

CLAIM AGAINST JAMES GORDON BENNET SUSTAINED.

WM. F. May by at James Gordon Bestest.

Tols is the suit referred to yesterday, to enforce a To is is the suit referred to yesterday, to enforce a lit lieu upon defeodant's house at Washington Hayta, for work performed and materials used. The Judge, the hearing the performed and materials used. The Judge, the hearing the case, save judgment for the plantiff against Besnett, for the sum of \$72.19, and in allowance of \$per events that amount's Before Judge Hitton.—Oncreises.

Smith agt. Roberts.—Motion for plantiff to file section by for costs dusied, with \$10 costs, to an event.

Lee agt Solomon.—Referred to Clork to ascertain what would be proper companiation to be slowed to sist uff's a micror sy for prosecuting the collisions notes deposited with the plaintiff of Jacobs.

Pettyrew agt. Chane & Lings.—digment ordered for plaintiff on account of frivitourses of saver of defendent Chane.

Chase.

Chase To The Total States of the South called North Carolina. They are bound to K wass or Natrocks Ferritory, is pursue noe of the terms of a portion of the last well and a stament of a gentleman of the afferessid State, lately deceased, whose instructions were that the fortun are eleven be confucted into tions were that the fortun are eleven be confucted into one of the Territories, be provided with sufficient land to support themselves, all necessary farming implanents, and the refreccion. Such is the tale given us by one of the officers of the packet J. If. Diskey, which arrived here yesterday with the argress on board.

[St. Louis Damourat.

FUGITIVE GOING BACK.—Deputy Sheriff W. J. H. Fugitive Gorso Back.—Depaty Sheriff W. J. H. Robeson, of Marion County, Indiana, has arrived to bur, having in costody J. A. McKorkel late Cashier of the People's Back of Exchange, Indiana, who led there suddenly last Outober, and supplied himself with traveling a xorives from the fund of the back to the amount of \$15,000. Mr. Robinson was engaged to tack the luggilier, and he proved successful on the first of the ments, having excession.

Light rive Derived a Social Storm.—The Con-cord (N. H.) Democratistates that on Four-day, the 14th ms., curing a brisk social storm, a vivid flash of lightning lighted up the leaden storm, a vivid flash of lightning lighted up the leaden stormporer, followed after a considerable latorial by a peal of heavy, arter a considerable interval by a seal of heavy rathing thurser. The thick took the wires leading is the telegraph office in Concord, and came upon the operator with an uncorrementous flush and report as of a petch, and with a heat which melted the give in one of the magnets.

first of this month, having come so with McKerkel in San Antonio. - [New Orleans True Delta, 13th,